

BRITISH LINE IMPROVED. ENEMY RAIDS DRIVEN OFF WITH LOSS: STOP PRESS. GOVERNMENT'S DRASTIC NEW PROPOSALS ISLANDS THAT MUST NOT BE RETURNED.

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NATION NEEDS ORGANISATION

ORGANISATION.

Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, addressed a meeting at Queen's Hall, under the auspices of the British Empire Producers' Association. He declared that peace would be the industrial death-knell of the British people unless the nation was prepared for it and was organised so that its interests, national and economic, were safeguarded. Every industry must be organised throughout, and what was wanted for this was an immediate declaration of the British Government's economic policy and the appointment of someone clothed

with the necessary authority to begin without a moment's delay to organise the nation for peace. Only by the production of more wealth could we bear the burdens imposed by the war. The only great economic power, deal effectively with the industrial question, and provide employment for returned soldiers. "We are in great danger," said Mr. Hughes. "The people may not realise it; they probably do not. They think that as all goes well for the moment all will continue to go well after the war." The people of Britain are now like a patient in a fever. They are living upon their capital. Many of them are going higher

wages then ever before; they believed it will go on after the war. They do not understand that when the war ends their industrial house of cards will fall down, and they themselves be cast out into industrial darkness. Organisation did not begin and end in a tariff. Every case, every industry, and every phase of an industry must be dealt with as its circumstances demanded. If a duty was necessary, why not put it on?—but it might be that what an industry really wanted most was better methods of

product, or financial assistance. The business of the Empire should be treated in a business-like way by men who understood what was necessary.

For Whose Benefit?

Referring to the question of the "open door" policy, Mr. Hughes said he could not understand the attitude of those who were in favour of this. "Without certain raw materials no nation can hope to build up great industries, or indeed hold her own in the world. Well, the Empire has

these raw materials. The question I put to you is—For whose benefit shall we use them, for our own or for that of the enemy? High wages and good industrial conditions are clearly dependent upon these things. One would imagine men would agree upon such a policy, save only those who are really acting as caretakers of German interests, or are more concerned in renewing trade relations with Germany. Organisation is impossible under a policy of "laissez-faire." While "laissez-faire" might

be a slow poison in an unorganised world, its effects will be swift and deadly in the world as it will be after the war. Germany is perfecting her organisation. She has concluded an ironclad economic treaty with Austria. I have said nothing of the economic forces of the Allies as a weapon. That Germany fears it hardly less than she fears a military disaster, that she realises that without economic power after the war, military victory will be a barren thing, is quite evident. (Cheers.)

WIFE OF A GERMAN.

NOT BOUND TO ADHERE TO HER REPATRIATED HUSBAND.

An unusual action, brought by the wife of a repatriated German, was heard in Edinburgh. Mrs. Chrietja Lemon—Or Klinger—asked for a judicial separation and alimony from her husband, Jacob Klinger, sometime a brewer in Edinburgh, and later interned in the Isle of Man, but now repatriated in Germany, Lord Sands,

who headed the case, said that for 12 years the parties got on tolerably well, despite a good deal of bickering. Serious discussions arose about 1910, and when the war broke out the situation was tragic. Plaintiff, a patriotic Scotswoman, found herself dependant on a German, whose countrymen were waging war with a callous brutality unknown to modern warfare. He held that she was not bound to adhere to her husband in Germany, even if invited and permitted to leave the country. He re-

MRS. PEMBERTON-BILLING.—
Mrs. Pemberton Billing, in a rejoinder to a suggestion that she is of enemy origin, has written to the Home Secretary demanding that there should be in the public interest the most careful investigation, and that if found to be correct, a drop of enemy blood in my veins, I be interned at once as an example, so that there shall be no excuse for the Government to shirk

ter any larger their own enemy-born supporters and relations. She states that she is daughter of Theodor Schweltzer, who, to the best of her knowledge and belief, was a British subject. His family, which was of Swiss origin, came to this country 3 generations ago. Her mother was Sarah Montague, who was born in Cork. Two of her 3 brothers volunteered and served in this war, the elder being killed in November, 1914.

LAW IN BELGIUM
 Reuter's Agency learns that in view of the shortage of clothes in occupied Belgium certain people had reverted to the use of spinning wheels in order to supply the deficiency. As soon as this became known, the German authorities issued an order forbidding the use of spinning wheels and imposing a fine not exceeding £500, or a year's imprisonment, for every offender.

EXPERT DODGERS CAUGHT.
 At Old-st. Morris Schneider and Saul Tarshis, Russians, were fined

U.S. RAILWAY DISASTER.
100 persons were killed in a collision between 2 passenger trains travelling in opposite directions near Nashville, U.S.A. Over 80 passengers were injured. Every passenger in one car was killed. The drivers and firemen of both trains were also killed.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. A horizontal crease is visible near the top edge. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book, which appears to be made of a dark, textured material.

